CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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T. J. Holton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within six months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of the year, will be considered a new engagement.

☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY. 1837.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday,	6 32	5 32	
Saturday,	6 34	5 26	*For February, 1837.*
Sunday,	6 33	5 27	h. m. h.
Monday,	6 32	5 28	New 5 4 37 morn.
Tuesday,	6 31	5 29	First 12 4 17 morn.
Wednesday	6 29	5 31	Full 20 9 2 morn.
Thursday,	6 28	5 32	Last 28 12 10 morn.

Fresh Garden Seeds
FOR SALE BY
WM. HUNTER.
Feb 10, 1837. 134

Steamboat.

THE new Steamboat Oueeta, built expressly for the River, daily expected, and will run regularly between Georgetown and this place.
JAMES POWELL, Pres. Ms. S. C.
Thrown, Jan. 30. 134

Heavy City, and Foreign Hides.
THE subscriber has constantly on hand, and receiving daily,
Heavy City, New York, and Foreign Hides,
well worth the attention of Tanners in the Interior, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices and on accomodating terms for cash or City Acceptances.
—ALSO—
Leather of all kinds on hand, and finished to order at the shortest notice.
S. CRUIKSHANK.
Charleston, Jan. 28, 1837. 148

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to William S. W. Hayes by Note, are informed that they are placed in the hands of the subscriber for settlement. All persons indebted are therefore notified that if the Notes are not settled immediately, they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
WM. ALEXANDER.
Feb. 8, 1837. 134

War Department.

Pension Office, Oct. 3, 1836.

The following Circular Letter, addressed to the Pension Agents by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, is published for the information of Pensioners, and those who may act as their attorneys, in drawing their funds for them.

JAMES L. EDWARDS
Commissioner of Pensions.

CIRCULAR.

Treasury Department,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
September 1836.

To agent for paying pensions at
SIR: In order to guard more effectually against a repetition of frauds, as heretofore practised by the production of forged papers, the first three following additional rules will be observed by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

1. In every case where the pensioner employs an attorney to receive his pension, the execution of the power must be in the presence of at least one witness, other than the magistrate before whom it is acknowledged.

2. No payment to an attorney will be allowed unless supported by a voucher thus executed.

3. In all cases where the signature of the pensioner or his attorney is required, such pensioner or attorney will write his name at length, if capable of so doing; otherwise, his signature may be by mark or cross, in which case the execution must be in the presence of at least one competent witness, other than the justice or notary who acts officially in the case.

4. No payment will in future be made to any pensioner, either in person or by attorney, who has not applied for his pension for more than one year, without the production of evidence of his identity, as prescribed in the instructions from this office of June 10, 1835, chapter 1, section 2, and form B; nor unless such evidence has been transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and a special direction authorizing the payment has been given.

5. In cases where a certificate has been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions to the widow or children of an officer or soldier under the act of June 7, 1832, or under the act of May, 15, 1828, no proof of the citizenship of the applicant to the deceased officer or soldier is to be required by the pension agent, that proof having been necessarily filed in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions prior to the issuing of such certificate.

I am respectfully, Sir, Your obedient servant,
(Signed.) ALBION K. PARRIS,
Comptroller.

Sept. 14.

The above to take effect from the 4th March 1837.

Speech of Mr. Memminger,

[CONCLUDED.]

Still, whenever the scheme is presented anew, it is but natural to expect opposition from this quarter; and it therefore becomes the more necessary, that every man should form his own opinion. After all when the matter is once explained, there is no great mystery about it. A Bank is no more than an association of individuals, who, each having some money to spare, agree to add it together, for the purpose of lending it out to those who want it. Such a company, when confined to this object, can do no sort of harm to the community. On the contrary, both parties are benefited—the borrower by the accommodation, the lender by the interest he receives in return. It is not until this company begins to issue Notes, which pass as money from hand to hand, that the public becomes interested in their doings. There is then a danger that the currency may be taken in, if the company issues more of these notes than they are able to pay—and a contingent danger may also arise, that by inducing the people to take their Notes when they have no actual need of money, the company may, as the merchants call it, force business. It is requisite that care should be taken to guard against these evils, and it will presently be seen in the case before us, that the precautions are amply sufficient.

But inasmuch as this Bank Charter is proposed, merely as a means and inducement to the making of the Rail Road, it further becomes us to provide that, while on the one hand, sufficient advantages must be offered to induce individuals to make the Road; so, on the other, precautions must be taken to compel them, while enjoying the profits of the Bank, to take the burthen of completing the Road. This equipoise, it is thought, has been fully attained by the provisions of the present Charter, as will appear by a brief consideration of them.

In the first place the Bank can have no separate existance, and an interest in it can only be obtained by first subscribing to the Rail Road.—Eight millions must be actually subscribed to the Rail Road, before the Bank can be called into existence; and then, each subscriber to the Rail Road can only have fifty dollars in the Bank for every hundred he has subscribed to the Rail Road. These subscriptions are then made inseparable; so that a stockholder cannot sell one without the other. And although his Rail Road Stock is made liable to pay the debts of the Bank, he has not the corresponding advantage of making the Bank liable for the Rail Road debts. Neither is he permitted at any time to withdraw from the Rail Road Company, even by forfeiting what he has paid them, but he must also forfeit his Bank Stock. His interest in the Bank cannot be increased until the Road passes entirely through North Carolina, and if within five years, three millions worth of expenditure be not made on the Road; or, if within ten years, 12 millions worth be not expended, or the Road finished to Kentucky or the Ohio; or if the work at any time be suspended a whole year, the Bank loses its charter. The capital, with which the Bank may commence, is to be about a million, to be increased as the Road advances, and it cannot be extended beyond six millions until the Road successively reaches Tennessee and Kentucky.

Under these provisions it would seem to me not to be a question, whether sufficient precautions are taken against the Bank, but whether, with all these restrictions, individuals can be induced to take the Stock. I trust that the anticipations of those who formed the charter may be realized—that the Stock may be subscribed and the work progress. Be that as it may, the question for your present determination is, whether the charter such as it is, sufficiently guards against the inflictions of public evil, and ensures the making the road. Or, in other words, whether for the sake of the road and its advantages, this State will charter the Bank.

Satisfactorily to decide this matter, it seems to me that three considerations remain to be settled.

1. Will the capital to be created by this Bank, be probably absorbed by the actual wants of the States in which it asks a charter?

2. Are sufficient precautions taken to secure the public from loss upon its notes?

3. Is the existence of the Bank made dependent upon the construction of the Road, and are the public sufficiently assured that the Bank cannot abandon the Road and exist without it?

The 1st point appears to me to be settled by a mere statement of facts. At present the trade over the route of this road into South Carolina and Georgia amounts to three millions of dollars. The whole circulation of this region is that of Southern Banks, and if the Banks now contemplated were merely to supplant this circulation, (which it would certainly do) a demand would at once be established beyond its power of supply. The Capital of the Bank will, at its commencement, probably not exceed a million of dollars, and this cannot be increased beyond two millions or thereabouts, until the road itself has made considerable advance. Whoever is acquainted with the subject will perceive, that this capital can be absorbed in South Carolina alone.

But when the Road is extended into North Carolina, abundant demand for capital will at once be created. Take but one article. Suppose an outlet made for the Iron of Lincoln. Instead of the diminutive establishments which now exist, works of an enlarged character will be constructed, and if but a few of these were in operation, a million of dollars could soon be advantageously used. Extend the same facilities to the Zinc, Lead and Tin Ores, which are said to exist in this region, and the demand is vastly increased. If, as I am informed, the Tin Ores, in the western part of the State, are as abundant as any abroad, and within the reach of transportation, here at once is a source both of demand for capital and of inconceivable wealth to your country—and this Rail Road will penetrate the very region of its location. But there is still another vast mine of wealth within your reach. The hemp raised in your mountain districts, and near the route of this Road, is said to be equal to any in the world. The counties of Buncombe, Burke, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg and those upon the Yadkin, possess a soil peculiarly adapted to its cultivation. The hemp produced has the advantage of manufacturing Cotton bagging heavier and better than that imported from Europe. This, at once, will ensure it a market—because the bag of cotton being sold by weight, the additional weight of the bagging tells in the Planter's account. Slight as this advantage would seem, it would give you the whole domestic market, and when you consider that the consumption of the South amounts to about two millions of yards, you will at once see another source of increasing demand for capital.

But suppose that the energies of your countrymen are once properly directed to the water power, so advantageously located in healthy and fertile regions throughout your State; and then I ask, whether too much capital could be offered them. There is no reason, other than the want of resources and outlets, why another Lowell may not be erected on the Banks of the Catawba. Here the advantages presented by nature are superior to those existing in Massachusetts—and yet there, they have built a town and have set up manufactories, whose united capitals already exceed ten millions of dollars. Surely it cannot be contended, that, in a country from whence they have to send to your shores for your cotton, and after working it into fabrics, return it to you for consumption, laden with the expenses of these various transportations; that in such a country, they have advantages over you, who, with one hand can pluck the cotton from your fields, and with the other, can offer it to the customers around you.—It is obvious that with the smallest exertion on your part, in the most ordinary state of things which these roads will produce, there will be a demand far exceeding the power even of this Bank to supply.

2. Let us then consider whether, under the charter proposed, sufficient precautions are taken for the solvency of the Bank and the payment of its notes.

What are its means of payment? First, its capital must be paid in Specie or its equivalent, into the vaults of the Banks of those States where subscriptions are taken—and this capital furnishes its primary means of payment. Then such debts as may become due to it, with the profits and other assets which it may acquire, will be superseded. These are all the securities usually furnished by other Banks. But this Bank offers beyond all this, the liability of the whole Rail Road capital, amounting to twelve millions of dollars, with all the property of the company, and the personal credit of its individual stockholders, so far as they are bound under the charter. When the capital of the Bank increases, its notes are still further secured by a Rail Road with a double track, the entire extent from Charleston to the Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio line successively; together with all the real Estate, Depositaries, Engines and materials appertaining thereto. It may safely be affirmed, that no Bank in the United States can offer equal security.

But its solvency is still further secured by the precautions taken to prevent over-banking. Its issues are limited one-third below those allowed other Banks. It is denied the privilage of lending, either upon its own or the Rail Road stock, until three-fourths of the capital is actually paid in, and then it can only lend to the extent of one half. It cannot permit the Rail Road company to overdraw—and if at any time it delays paying its own notes in specie, it is liable to the exorbitant interest of 12 per cent. To frustrate any speculating schemes on the part of the officers of the Bank, they are forbidden from acting as Brokers, and the Directors can receive no compensation for transacting business for others with the Bank.

But there is yet another provision which is particularly important, inasmuch as it not only operates as a restraint, but consults the dignity of each of the States granting the Charter. The Act requires reports to be made annually to the respective Legislatures, not only of the condition of the Parent Bank, but of all the Branches. This gives a supervisory power to each Legislature; and by requiring a Branch to be in each State, the laws of each can be made effectually to operate upon the whole corporation. Without a Branch, it would be difficult for any of the States to act upon the institution; but with that provision, not only process can be served, but can in due course be enforced by the Courts. Another salutary effect results from the establishment of a Branch within the State. A place is thereby provided within your reach, at which the Notes may be redeemed; and in case they are received at the Treasury, specie can be demanded for them within the limits of the State—and the soundness of the currency thereby tested.

3. Having thus exhibited the means taken to ensure a sound currency, let us pass to the last remaining consideration—are sufficient precautions taken to compel the Bank to have the Road constructed?

On this point, there can exist not even a doubt. Before the Bank can be created, eight millions must first be subscribed to the Road. Then, the Road must at no time be suspended for a year, or the Charter of the Bank is lost. Moreover, if an expenditure of three millions be not made on the Road within five years, and of 12 millions within ten years, the Charter is forfeited. But besides all this, the Bank cannot be increased beyond 3 millions, until an amount equivalent to any contemplated increase shall have been first called in and expended on the Road. It cannot even then be increased beyond 6 millions until the Road reaches Tennessee; nor beyond 9 millions, until the road reaches Kentucky; nor can it reach 12 millions until the Road is constructed to Lexington.

The Rail Road funds are put in charge of a separate Board of Directors, and the payment of their instalments by the subscribers is secured by their being subject, in case of default, not only to forfeiture of what they have paid to the Rail Road, but also to the Bank. And when it is observed, that in the commencement, the payments on each share in the Bank will be twenty dollars in advance of the payments to the Rail Road, this forfeiture will be a serious check. Then there can be no sale of Bank Stock, unless the purchaser charges himself with corresponding Rail Road Share; and the two are inseparably united. With these precautions, it will be impossible for the Bank to get along without making the Road.

Having thus considered the various provisions of the Charter, it is hazarding little now to affirm, that the public can suffer nothing from this Bank, and that the advantages presented to North Carolina by the Road, are cheaply purchased by a grant of the Banking privileges now asked. Nay, I am prepared to advance one step further, and assert, that the Charter itself will afford a gain to North-Carolina. It is known to all the Senators from the Western portion of the State, that the present circulation along the route of this Road, is South-Carolina and Georgia Bank Notes. The course of trade always determines the currency; and as the natural channel of this is to the South, Southern paper must forever continue to afford the chief circulating medium. For this reason, you have heretofore been unable to put your State Bank Notes in circulation in this quarter; and the contest will therefore be between the Bank now proposed to be chartered, and the heterogeneous and unknown multitude which now supply the demand. Is it not obvious, that a Bank having a Charter in several States, and whose Notes are as sound as these will be, must supplant all others, and furnish a sound currency to the people? And how vast will be the gain to your State, in thus exchanging unknown and doubtful paper over which you can have no control, for the Notes of an Institution, with a branch in your own State, subject to your own supervision, and based upon the firmest security.

But there is still another important benefit which this bank will confer upon your people. At present the trade into South Carolina as I said before reaches three millions of dollars. As this trade is not a mere barter, the articles sold must of course be paid for in some kind of paper. At present, there being no circulating medium sufficient for the purpose the greater part is taken back in bills of exchange at a cost of something near 1 per cent besides a loss of interest for at least thirty days. Suppose N. Carolina to furnish one third of his trade; the annual expense then upon her citizens merely for this exchange, would exceed Ten Thousand dollars. This tax will almost entirely be saved by this Bank, because its currency will answer all the purposes of exchange in the different sections of the route, and will thus facilitate in every respect the operations of trade.

And what at last is the boon asked at your hands for benefits so vast and enduring? It is to grant that which you have given to the other Banks in your State for a tax of one-fourth per cent on their capital—without deriving from them any public benefit or any other contribution to the improvement of the State. Compare this pittance with even the certain advantages offered by the Bank now proposed. Here you have an outlay of three millions among your citizens—a road fastened to the soil, which is itself a source of wealth, and upon which you have reserved the right to levy taxes—the increase value of property which it will certainly produce—the villages to which it will as certainly give birth—the saving to your citizens in furnishing their exchanges—the substituting a sound and stable currency for one that is doubtful and unknown—besides all the other advantages upon which I have already so fully descanted. Can you refuse this boon? Will you reject the brightest hope of Internal Improvement which has ever beamed upon your State?

A refusal at this time on your part, Mr. Speaker, would be particularly unfortunate. It cannot have escaped your observation, that South Carolina has a choice of two routes to the commerce of the West—the one through your State—the other through Georgia. For reasons satisfactory to themselves, the Convention at Knoxville determined upon the route through your State, and South Carolina, acting in good faith, now offers to redeem their pledge. If you reject that offer, she has no alternative left, and the Road through your State is lost forever. It is a question of some doubt, whether, in any event, the Georgia route to Memphis would not have been more advantageous to South Carolina. At all events, the energy with which Georgia is pursuing her Rail Roads, and the large subscriptions she has just made to them, indicate that she would zealously have united all her efforts with South Carolina, had the offer been made to her which is now made to you. The claim upon you therefore unites your interests with your honor, and acquires the most serious importance. If you refuse to acknowledge it, you abate the zeal and destroy the influence of those who preferred your alliance. They will be justly accused of having declined the advances of Georgia, whose earnestness in the cause of Internal Improvement has just been proved, for North-Carolina, who will by your refusal, have evinced an apathy the most repelling. A revulsion of public feeling will be the result; all hope of union with you will be abandoned forever, and the golden tide of commerce will be turned from your shores to leave them more waste and desolate.

I have thus, Mr. Speaker, canvassed all the views which have occurred to me, touching the subject of your deliberations. I have discharged my duty. It is now for you to act. Let no man mistake the position in which he stands. The vote of this Senate must now decide whether your State shall advance or recede. Upon every Senator there is an immense responsibility. If by his vote this work shall fail, what a reckoning will be demanded at his hand? If through his timidity or indifference, the people of your state shall be deprived of the benefits which this Road offers, how great will be his condemnation! Destroy this project, and what hope is there from any other? Upon this the energies of the South have been concentered. Public opinion has been directed to it from every quarter; and if it now fail, it will be futile to propose another. With it, falls prostrate all enterprize, and Internal Improvements will for us be the mere vision of a dream. And when the time shall arrive, if it ever shall, for being aroused from this dream, we shall then awake to the discovery that on the tide of emigration has ebbed away the life blood of the State, to moisten and fertilize the soil of our neighbors. Then perhaps we will content ourselves to sit down in despair, until a common misery and supineness shall inure us to our condition.

Mr. Speaker, I read in the expression of your countenance, that this shall not be. I see, you are ready to seize upon the moment, and advance to the struggle. Come then, let us, with united strength, press forward—let us imitate the generous emulation of our fathers, and the prize is ours—the noble prize of having established the happiness and prosperity of our country. Sir, we have all read in the schools, that in former days there was a people, at whose hands an emergency required a public work to connect their city with the sea. With instant alacrity, the whole population rushed forth—woman, child, and man. There, they made no count of consequences—the rich cast into the public treasury his gold, the poor his mite—it was enough that their country asked—and it was done—gloriously, nobly done. Sir, that city and that people have ever since stood foremost in the annals of nations. Those were days in which we might live and proudly claim the name of man. Those are the men who have stamped upon their history characters so glorious and unfading, that even now, by their example, we and our children are taught in infancy the great lessons of public virtue.

Sir, let us not now forget these lessons; let us devote every power to the improvement of our country; and let us, without hesitation, instantly advance to stay the wounds under which she is now bleeding. Then, at least, if our efforts prove unavailing—if every remedy in our power be applied in vain—if the final ill must come, and our country must succumb—we shall have done our utmost to avoid it; we shall have discharged our duty, and we shall at all events, be allowed the melancholy satisfaction of declaring, this is no work of mine—"thou canst not say I did it."

Freezing.—A young man in this town froze his foot which was perfectly cured in less than 24 hours, by the application of a poultice made of yeast and Indian meal—it is equally beneficial when applied to a burn. —*Boston Silk Manual.*

The report of Mr. Van Buren's intended marriage is positively contradicted in the Alexandria Gazette.

☞ Mr. Underwood of Ky. has brought forward a resolution, directing the clerk to lay before the H. of R. a statement showing the mileage claimed and received by the different members of Congress. Some sensitiveness was shown at this by several members; one of whom, (Mr. Claiborne of Miss.) moved, as an amendment, that a select committee be appointed, to report, what deduction, if any, had been made by members, from their per diem compensation, when absent, in attendance of the Supreme Court, or on the Courts in adjacent States, or elsewhere, or on their private business; and another (Mr. Yell, of Arkansas,) that the same Committee enquire into the expediency of reducing the per diem compensation from $8 to $6; and also into the expediency of providing for the removal of the seat of government to some point on the Ohio or Mississippi river, on or before the 1st day of January, 1840. Whenever abuses by members of Congress are to be probed, the enquiry is sure to be smothered under a mass of irrelavant topics. The physicians do not like to heal themselves.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The bill for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union having on Thursday received the approbation of the President and become a law, the Senators, Messrs. Lyon and Norvell, and the Representative, Mr. Crary, of the new State, took the oaths of office and their seats in their respective Houses. Thus the number of the American Family of States has been precisely doubled since the epoch of the independence of the original thirteen.

Hurricane in England.—The southern coast of England, and the northern shores of France were visited on the 29th Nov. by one of the most awful tornadoes ever known. The list of shipwrecks is frightful. The barque Isabella, Capt. Kurtz, from this city to Amsterdam, had been wrecked on the English coast. The hurricane swept through the southern and middle counties, producing dreadful havoc. Coaches were upset, trees and houses blown down, and the stocks of farm yards scattered to the winds. Many lives were lost in different parts of the kingdom, and much property destroyed by the sudden inundations which succeeded the torrents of rain. London did not escape the fury of the storm, but suffered great damage.

A gentleman was walking yesterday in Broad st. and seeing something which appeared like strips of silk floating in the air caught one of them, and to his astonishment, found it to be a bank bill. Surprised at being overtaken by a shower of this description, which quite filled the air, he took the bill to the bank where it was issued which immediately despatched its runners to catch the shower as it might fall, or gather up the droppings. It appeared that some of the officers of the bank had been engaged in burning its old bills—and to make the assurance of their destruction doubly sure, they had procured two or three bottles of alcohol, to expedite the process. But the alcohol burned, and the wind took the bills up the chimney—and compelled the bank into a larger "circulation" than it had designed. The bill caught by the gentleman referred to, was very slightly burned, and of course returned to the Bank. There were probably none others so little injured. —[*Boston Atlas.*

A Preacher of the Gospel Murdered.—We learn by a gentleman from the neighborhood in which the horrid deed was perpetrated, that the Rev. *Isaiah Harris*, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was waylaid and murdered on the 23d ult. in Surry county near Cabin Point. He had been at a neighbor's, three or four miles from his residence, and was returning in his gig; and when in about three or four hundred yards of his house, he was shot thro' the head by some one behind the gig. The perpetrator of the horrible murder had not been discovered.—*Richmond Religious Tel.*

Singular Delusion.—The barn of Col. Elisha Hall, New Haven, was destroyed by fire on Saturday, 24th ult. A young man by the name of Platt, deaf and dumb, and also deranged, acknowledges by signs and writing, that he set the barn on fire; that he had conceived the notion of going to heaven, as Elijah of old, in a chariot of fire, that he set fire to the hay and laid down by the side of it, expecting to be wafted upwards; the fire scorched him so that his faith failed, and he was induced to leave the chariot and escape on foot!

Fatal Rencounter.—The Augusta (Geo.) Sentinel says—"We have just been shown a letter from Columbus, dated the 28th December, which says: "About 20 minutes ago, I witnessed a quarrel between Col. Felix Lewis and a Dr. Sullivan, in which Sullivan drew a pistol and attempted to shoot Lewis; as he fired, Lewis drew a large Bowie knife and stabbed him to the heart. He now lies a corpse—did not live two minutes."

A Boston wit remarks, that the Elephant which escaped from the wreck of the steamboat Royal Tar, was the only passenger that took his trunk along with him.

Late from Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 21.—*Another Swoop.*—Our citizens learned with astonishment last week, that Gen. Jesup had made a requisition on the Governor for a battalion of militia, to act with the regular troops.

The Governor, we understand, has issued orders in compliance with the requisition. It remains to be seen what course will be taken by the subordinate officers. It is generally thought that they will Nullify. It is rumored that the Colonel of the 7th Regiment will stand a Court Martial rather than be the instrument of oppression which must bear so heavily on the poorer classes, and many of them, through positive inability to maintain their families, to quit the country. The Legislative council has taken the matter up with unanimity—it is hoped that body will act promptly and decidedly. The Militia Laws, we understand, will be greatly modified or repealed.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 26.—Col. Warren who returned last Friday from Fort Drane, has favored us with the following information, given him by the Quarter Master at Fort Drane, and at that time just arrived from the army:

Gen. Jesup was on a trail of Indians leading towards the Wacassassa country—and intended to pursue, if possible, the trail wherever it led till he overtook the Indians.

The Indians are, it is supposed, scattered in small parties through the country.

On the 14th instant, the Alabamians under Gen. Jesup came upon an Indian on the west side of the Withlacoochee, while he was in the act of skinning a beef. Seeing himself surrounded he made no resistance, nor endeavored, to escape, but gave himself up with good grace, a prisoner of war.

This Indian states that he belongs to a town situated on the west side of the Withlacoochee, at which are about one hundred Indians—warriors, women and children—and that they are willing to give themselves up—and would have done so some time ago had they not feared the whites would kill them. The Indian offered to point out the town to the army.

Maj. Graham, with about 200 men and the Indian for a guide, proceeded on the 18th inst. for the town.

The Indian also states that the other tribes are willing to come in to the whites—and that his warriors, except fifty or sixty, have left Osceola.

A party of about 110 men arrived at Fort Drane on the 18th inst. with others to proceed against Aligator's tribe on the Ochlawaha, and to proceed thence around Orange Lake, scouring the country between the lake and St. Johns river, to Black Creek.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 28, 10 P. M.

More Indian Depredation—White man with the Indians.—Mr. Rosseau who arrived in this place to day, informs us that on Tuesday, the 25th inst., Lieut. J. M. Smiley, of Capt. Reed's company stationed at Mineral Springs, was shot by a party of Indians near the house of Mr. Sykes, his father-in-law, with whom he lived. Mr. Sykes' residence is five miles from the Springs, on the road leading to Levingston's Ferry on the Suwannee river.

Lieut. Smiley was about 150 yards from the house engaged in cutting wood, when he was shot. Three balls took effect—one in his body—one in his head—and one in the arm. He was killed instantly and scalped.

Mr. Sykes was in his corn house—hearing the shots and yells of the Indians, he ran for his house amid a volley of shots from the Indians. He closed the door. The Indians made a furious attack upon the house containing Mr. and Mrs. Sykes and Mrs. Smiley and child, and two or three negro women. Mr. Sykes defended the house by keeping up a fire on the assailants, supposed to be from 25 to 50 in number. The attack was commenced at half past three o'clock P. M. and continued till after dark. The house is literally cut up with bullets.

After dark, Mr. Sykes raised a plank from the floor, so as to get out a negro woman, whom he sent to the Springs, to notify the men there to come to his relief. She succeeded, and a party of nine men reached the house by 11 o'clock. The Indians had retired. None of the inmates of the house were wounded, although bullets passed through the clothes of some of them. Mr. Sykes is confident he wounded or killed four.

On examination next morning, at the four spots pointed out by Mr. S. where he thought the Indians were shot by him, blood was found, Indians was found shot through the heart. Mr. S. had seven guns in his house. He also states that he is confident he saw a white man with the Indians, for he had so fair a view of him, as to be able to note, that he wore blue clothes and a white hat. The trail of the Indians led into a hammock near by. A small company had ridden around it without finding a trail leading out. When Mr. Rosseu left the springs, they were raising a party strong enough to pursue the trail into the hammock, and secure the Indians, if possible.

The Inhabitants who had returned to their homes in that section, (Columbus county,) are again abandoning them.

MOBILE, FEB. 2.—*Important from Florida.*—The steamboat Champion, capt. Murray, brings the following good intelligence, derived from passengers on board the cutter *Jefferson*, at Pensacola, three days from Tampa Bay. The intelligence is that the celebrated Indian called Jumper, and the negro Abraham, have been captured; and that Osceola himself barely made his escape, with only five followers, in the direction of the Scrubs. Gen. Jesup was making every effort for the capture of the bold and persevering chief.

TALLAHASSEE, JAN. 29.—*Postscript—Carrying the war into Africa.*—On yesterday about one o'clock in the day time, three large wagons, loaded with dry goods, flour and salt were way laid by six Indians, about 8 miles from the road, the mules taken out, and the contents of the wagons packed upon them in sacks found in the wagons, and with three negroes, the drivers, carried off towards the peninsula. There were fifteen mules taken. This information is derived from one of the negro drivers, who escaped.

Tigertail it is supposed, was at the head of this party. Our city is alive with the call to arms. The Indians were painted, and had several rifles.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Herald.

THE HOSTILE CREEKS.

Since our last, daily occurences have taken place, fully confirming all that we have previously anticipated and said, in relation to the Indian disturbances in the Creek Nation. The war has actually begun with a vigor and desperation not surpassed at any period of the last campaign. Fifty warriors have gone out of the camp, under charge of Lieut. Sloan—in all about *two hundred*, men women and children—the women have killed their children, and prepared to take care of themselves—this is the strongest demonstration of hostilities. A camp has been discovered on Pro River, in Barbour County, numbering some *two hundred*, who, it is ascertained have never struck their flag, but have been hostile from the very commencement. To this camp belonged those Indians who murdered Mr. Pugh, and his negroes, a confirmation of which we have in a slip, received from the office of the Montgomery Advertiser. Reports leave no room for doubt that a number of Indians have returned from Florida, and that they are daily returning—all these circumstances, and FACTS, when taken together, furnish just ground for alarm. True, there are a few brave fellows in the field—they are fighting—they have fought, and fought bravely—but their force is two weak to encounter the enemy with success. Capt. Welburn, with *twenty* men marched from Irwinton, and commenced scouring the Cowagee Swamp, "unaided and alone," on Sunday last, they were attacked by a party of Indians from one hundred to one hundred and twenty in number, and were of course overpowered and obliged to make good their retreat; but not until Lieutenant Patterson, a brave and worthy young man, whose ultimate death is deeply deplored by all his friends; had been literally shot to pieces, and *five* of the company severely wounded.

As soon as this news reached Irwinton, another band of volunteers, numbering *forty four*, started to join their comrades and friends; besides these troops, a mounted company of volunteers, from Franklin county, (Geo.) are in the Nation, some Eighty in number, making in all, only *one hundred and thirty five or forty* white men to contend against perhaps three times the number of savages! Thus it will be seen, we are again cursed with an unequal, a harrasing, a destructive Indian war! A war that should have been ended long ago for the peace of the country—in justice to the citizens—and for the honor of the nation. The war-hoop was sounded early last summer—property was destroyed—blood was spilled—thousands of soldiers were marched to the scene of action—there was a wholesale display of military pomp and an immense expenditure of money to sustain the war. The whole Summer was consumed with this affair—the fall approached and the Indians were ordered to be emigrated—the contract was taken, and a portion of them were removed, but unfortunately and *criminally*, a party was left behind, and most ridiculously six hundred Creek warriors were taken to Florida, to whip the Semitoles, as tho' *six thousand United States troops* were not a fair match for *fifteen hundred* half starved Indians!!! Here was the grand error—and to this circumstance is attributable the disturbances which at present surround us. When the emigration commenced it should have continued; until not an Indian, from old Nesh Micco, down to the youngest child, could have been found on this side the Mississippi. Want of room compels us to defer further remarks on this subject till next week.

'EAGLETOWN, CHOCTAW NATION,'
December 23, 1836.

Dear Sir:—On Monday last, one of my hunters arrived here, from Cross Timber; who informed me, as a fact, that he was told by the Cachies, that a party of the Cumanches killed and scalped a white man, in the prairies near the Cross Timbers. A hunting party of the Choctaws received farther information, from the same band of the Cachies, that all the different tribes of Indians in the West, were uniting with a view to declare a war against the United States.—The war against Texas was already declared. The Cachies stated, also, that the Mexicans were their close friends, and would act in their behalf: and further stated, that then all the chiefs of different nations were busy in holding councils, to effect a union of all the different tribes in the West. The Cachies give strong hints to the Choctaws to join them.

I give you this brief account, just as it was told to me, thinking, it is for the interest of your country, and to give you information of the plans adopted by the wild Indians against our people. I think the Mexicans are at the head of it. The plan of a union of all the different tribes, is a policy too deep for wild Indians to study out and adopt."

No-ah-no-co, a distinguished chief and warrior of the Creek Nation, died two or three weeks ago, near Fort Gibson. He was one of the Chiefs who committed the late massacres in Alabama, and was among the first party of emigrants who were sent through this State last fall, to their new country.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

SINGULAR FATALITY—*A Dream.*—On Sunday night last, a workman by the name of Cunningham, who was employed in the glass factory of Mr. Seymour, Brooklyn, dreamed that he saw the clouds roll away in the sky—the heavens opening—and a being like the Son of man descending to the earth, surrounded with numerous spirits and angels. In the morning when he awoke, he told his wife, Mrs. Cunningham, of his dream, and said to her—"My dear wife, I do believe I am called hence—I feel that my day is come."

"Oh! now, husband, why should you talk so? It is only a dream."

He resumed his composure, sat down to breakfast, eat silently with his family, and then rose up to go to his work. Before he left his apartment, he looked back, and beheld his wife gazing after him. He immediately returned, and bid his wife an affectionate farewell—"Farewell," said he, "my children, for I do believe I am called hence, and shall never see you again."

His wife endeavored to smooth over the grief which preyed upon his mind in consequence of the dream.—'Twould not do. He went to his work at Mr. Seymour's factory. He was attentive as usual, but extremely depressed in spirits. But the denouement came at last. In the middle of the afternoon he was caught in the machinery, and his whole body torn to pieces.

This singular incident is exactly true in every particular. We had the facts yesterday from a gentleman who received them from Mr. Seymour himself. Of its truth there is no doubt. A great excitement is created in Brooklyn. Can any philosopher or divine explain the phenomenon of his dream—his presentiment of death—his feelings—or the sad catastrophe? Will Professor Silliman, or any other person go and examine Mrs. Cunningham and her children? It should be inquired into.

Death of a Miser.—A singular and most eccentric old miser named John Yeargain, died a few days since at Charlottesville, Virginia, aged near 70. He had come to live there from some other county of the State, about 1795, and after following Sadling, kept a liquor shop, in which he vended chiefly to the negroes, and accumulated much money. From some dispute with the University students, he had for many years, a chain on his door, and never went out except at night, and had no communication with any one except they wished to purchase. He lived in the utmost filth and seclusion, and ate only corn bread, cheese, and bacon—saying that *slops* killed people yet he was known to give money for charity, and was polite to all that he admitted into his room. He wore constantly buckskin breeches and a coat of the same, and his room was filled with broken furniture, barrels, &c. and dirt and rubbish, which had been accumulating for twenty years. He slept on a miserable bed up stairs, under deer skins. His neighbors, on Saturday evening, hearing nothing from him, broke open the door and found him dead with his head on the ashes and much burnt—having doubtless died with apoplexy. Search was soon made for his riches, and four or five pots were found buried two feet under the floor, containing near $6,000. It is supposed there is more. He had no relations, and is supposed to have come from Scotland. His whiskey, from its age had great repute and was called Yeargain. Franklin and Pope's works were his favorite books. He read the papers much, but subscribed to none.—*Raleigh Register.*

One of Cupid's Victims.—A young man, of one of the principle towns of the department of the Eure, became enamoured of the daughter of a worthy man who kept a public house in the outskirts of the town. The young woman returned his passion and he was in the habit of visiting her secretly, gaining admittance into the house at night by putting his arm through a hole in the wall near the door, and opening the latch inside. Some days ago he went to the rendezvous, but being unable to open the door as usual; he contrived to get his head through the hole to ascertain what it was that opposed his entrance. To accomplish this, he was obliged to raise himself on a narrow ledge a short distance from the ground, resting on the points of his feet. There had been a great deal of rain, which rendered his footing slippery. He lost his hold, and in the morning was found a corpse, suspended by the neck.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

A letter dated Washington January 25, to the editor of the N. Y. Courier, says—

"Rumors were rife at the Public offices to day, that Oseola had captured Jessup. I give it to you as I heard it, not vouching for the truth of this fact, or even that Jessup has captured Oseola. I merely deem it a duty I owe to you, to give to you all the leading rumors of the day.

AN ACT
TO AID THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT
OF THIS STATE.

I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina*, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That besides the funds here before set apart for Internal Improvements, there shall be added and appropriated for that purpose all the Surplus Revenue received by this State from the Treasury of the United States, under the late act of Congress, to regulate the deposites of the public money, after deducting the sum of three hundred thousand dollars which is to be devoted to the redemption of the public debt of the State, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, which is to be paid for Stock subscribed in the Bank of Cape Fear, and the portion of said Surplus which is to be added to the Literary Fund, and to be applied to draining the Swamp Lands, according to the provisions of sundry acts of the present General Assembly.

II. The Board of Internal Improvements shall hereafter consist of the Governor of the State for the time being, who shall be ex officio President thereof, and of two Commissioners to be appointed annually by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Council of State, any two of whom shall constitute a Board for the transaction of business, and the said Board shall have the same powers and authority, and be subject to the same duties and restrictions as the Board of Internal Improvements heretofore existing, and in case of vacancies occurring in said Board, the Governor and Council may fill the same as before directed, and they may in like manner remove any of the Commissioners, appointed as aforesaid.

III. The said Board may hold its sessions, wherever and whenever the Governor may direct, and the said Commissioners shall receive for their services, the sum of three dollars each, per day, and their travelling expenses for the time they may be employed in the public service.

IV. The Public Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the said Board in the same manner as heretofore, and for that special purpose may employ a Clerk, at a sum not greater than three dollars per day, for the time he may be engaged as such: *Provided*, That his compensation shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars in any one year.

V. All the monies which are hereby appropriated to the fund for Internal Improvement, as well as any other monies which may come into the Treasury of said Board, shall be deposited in the Banks of this State, until they shall be disposed of, in a manner as heretofore directed.

VI. Whenever it shall be made to appear to the said Board of Internal Improvement, by a certificate under the corporate seal of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-Road Company, signed by their Treasurer, and countersigned by their President, that at least three-fifths of the whole Capital Stock of said Company, which may be necessary to construct said Rail Road from the town of Wilmington to Weldon, on the Roanoke River, have been subscribed for and taken by individuals or corporations, and that at least one fourth of such private subscriptions of not less than three fifths of the whole capital as aforesaid, has been actually paid into the hands of the said Treasurer, and that the remainder of said subscription is either so paid, or is made by solvent persons fully able to pay, and the said Board shall be satisfied of the truth thereof, they shall be and they are hereby authorized and required to subscribe on behalf of the State for the remaining two fifths of the capital of said Company, and said subscription on the part of the State, shall be paid in manner following, that is to say, one fourth thereof, shall be paid upon such certificate as aforesaid at the time of subscription, one other fourth upon a like certificate, that another fourth of such private subscriptions has been paid by the subscribers, the next fourth upon a like certificate; and the residue upon a like certificate, and the said Board are also authorized and required to subscribe and pay on behalf of the State, to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, two fifths of the capital Stock, which may be necessary to construct said Rail Road from the town of Fayetteville to the Yadkin River above the narrows, which sum shall be ascertained by actual surveys and estimates of a competent engineer, and they shall likewise subscribe and pay on behalf of the State, to the North Carolina Central Rail Road Company, two fifths of the capital Stock which may be necessary to construct the Rail Road last aforesaid, from the Port of Beaufort to the town of Fayetteville, which shall be also ascertained by a skilful engineer as aforesaid, the subscriptions and payments to the two latter Companies, being under the same rules, regulations and restrictions as are herein before provided, as to the Rail Road Company first mentioned; provided that the said Board by virtue of such subscriptions and payments on behalf of the State, shall appoint two fifths of the whole number of directors each of the corporations aforesaid, and that in all General Meetings of the Stockholders in any of said Companies, the said Commissioners of Internal Improvement or any other Representative of the State, whom the said Board may appoint, shall be entitled to two-fifth of the whole number of votes which may be given at such meeting.

VII. Until the said Funds for Internal Improvements shall be actually required for the payment of the subscriptions herein directed to be made, or for some other object, to which they shall be devoted by the Legislature, it shall be the duty of the Board aforesaid, and they are hereby authorized and required to lend the same upon good security, either to individuals or corporations, taking bonds therefor, payable semiannually, but capable of renewal should the Board not direct otherwise, and bearing interest from date, which said bonds shall be recorded by the Treasurer of the Board, in a book kept for that purpose; and shall be deposited as special deposites in one of the Banks of this State.

VIII. If any of the aforesaid Incorporated Companies, shall fail to obtain the requisite number of private subscribers, to give to such Company a corporate existence, by terms of its charter, for one year from and after the adjournment of the present session of the General Assembly, or shall fail to commence the construction of their Rail Road, and to call in and receive one fourth of the payment on the subscription as aforesaid, before the next regular biennial session of the same, or shall fail to complete the same, within the time limited by their acts of incorporations, then the State shall be no longer bound to make or pay the subscriptions aforesaid.

IX. No other fund than the portion of the Surplus Revenue first aforesaid, shall be considered as pledged for said subscriptions, and that the State may cease to be a subscriber after said surplus is exhausted, but shall be a Stockholder to the amount of shares for which she has actually paid, in any of said Companies.

X. It shall be the duty of the Governor as President of said Board, during the recess of the General Assembly, to cause publication of any subscription or payment made in pursuance of this act, to be made in one or more public newspapers printed at the city of Raleigh, as soon thereafter as the same can be conveniently done.

XI. All the profits accruing to the State, from her subscriptions under this act, to aid Internal Improvements, and from loans which may be made by the Board, shall be added to the Literary Fund.

XII. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Mr. Ellis, Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Mexico, has arrived in this city. In announcing the return of this Minister, the Official paper of yesterday intimates that a communication will be made to Congress by the Executive, which "will develop the state of things existing at the moment our Charge d'Affaires left Mexico."

In connection with this information, the Official contains an anonymous pamphlet lately published here by some one connected with the Government, concerning the relations between the United States and Mexico. For ourselves, we prefer relying for our information on such publications as have an avowed official origin. From a hasty perusal of that pamphlet, moreover, we do not perceive that it throws any new light on the only serious question which has been raised between the two countries; which is, indeed, a simple question of fact, easily to be determined by reference to Melish's map, and fully understood by all who, for the last twenty years, have had occasion to consult a map of the United States.

We cannot allow ourselves to entertain apprehensions that, now at the very close of his Administration, Gen. Jackson will leave his successor the legacy of a serious quarrel with MEXICO. His Message to Congress, we rather hope, will be one of a conciliatory character, such as consists with the treaty stipulations and obligations of the two countries, and the amicable disposition which have been recently manifested by the President of the United States himself.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1837.

A LUCKY ESCAPE FOR SANTA ANNA.

It was probably a very fortunate circumstance for Santa Anna that he was stopped by the ice between this city and Louisville, and that, in consequence, he was induced to take his passage by land, via Lexington. We understand that a gentleman of this place, who had a favourite son slain at the massacre of Fannin and his party, (which massacre it will be recollected was occasioned by order of Santa Anna,) as soon as he heard of Santa Anna's arrival in Louisville started for that place amply armed with pistols and other deadly weapons, with the determination of shooting the tyrant at sight. Fortunately, Santa Anna had taken another direction, and thus eluded the vengeance of an injured father.

We by no means, however, for a moment justify the fell purpose of the father, and accordingly rejoice that he was thwarted in his design, as well on account of his own reputation and peace of mind, as for the law and supremacy of the law.

Let the tyrant go unmolested, whithersoever he pleases. In his own bosom, we doubt not, he finds the most tormenting stings. Continually must he be ready to exclaim in the language of Shakespear, "O coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me!"—*Whig.*

Italian Exiles.—The Austrian brig of war, which arrived here a few days since brought eight Italian gentlemen, as exiles, who had been long imprisoned in their native country for political offences. One of them, Signor Felici Foresti, formerly a member of the bar, and a judge at Venice, had endured an imprisonment of eight years, during fourteen of which he was loaded with chains. How painfully interesting would be his history! The others, who are all gentlemen of education and refinement, suffered in various degrees the same cruelties, of Austrian Tyranny. They suffered in the cause of liberty; and now they receive a warm fraternal welcome to this the land of its pure and prosperous bode.—*New Era.*

Retort not courteous—Anecdote of John Randolph.—It is related of John Randolph that on one occasion, when the subject of making appropriation for the public buildings was under consideration in Congress he rose, and as usual spoke in opposition to it—appropriations had been frequently moved and as frequently granted—and still the buildings went up with a stealthy pace—he wanted to see the end of it, and for this purpose he moved to refer the subject to a committee on unfinished business. A waggish man in the gallery close by, irritated at the opposition Mr. R. had shewn to what he deemed to constitute his support, and unable to bear this taunt, cried out in a voice somewhat like R's—"And I move Mr. Speaker that the gentleman be referred to the same committee." This severe retort upon the deformed and badly made orator of Virginia set the whole House in a roar, and the sergeant-at-arms was immediately despatched to arrest the offender, but he had disappeared and could not be found.

Substitute for Coffee.—The seeds of grapes are now generally used in Germany as a substitute for coffee, and they make a very excellent substitute. When first pressed they yield a quantity of oil, and afterwards, when boiled furnish a liquid very similar to that produced by coffee.

The city of Cincinnati has voted to borrow 600,000 for promoting three objects of internal improvement, viz: the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad; the Miami Railroad and the Whitewater Canal.

A Great Public loss.—The United States Arsenal at Watertown Mass. was on Wednesday entirely destroyed by fire, with 40,000 stand of arms. Loss one million of dollars. More incendiaries and more work for new contracts. Thus we go.—*Phila. Inq.*

Charlotte:

Friday, February 17, 1837.

☞ *The Fayetteville and Western Rail-Road.*—Commissioners have been appointed to receive subscriptions to the Stock of the above Rail Road. The Commissioners for this county are, Messrs. Sam'l. McComb, Jno. Irwin and Andrew Grier. The books are to be opened at such time as the Commissioners may direct. An installment of Two Dollars will be required at the time of subscribing. Books were opened in Fayetteville on the 1st inst. The *Observer* says:

Speed the great Work!—The books of subscription to our Rail Road were opened at the Town Hall in this Town, yesterday at 10 o'clock and by 2 o'clock, when this article was prepared, the subscription had reached about Eighty Thousand Dollars.

This is only a beginning. May it be followed up both here and in the West, until the whole $600,000 is taken. It will be seen by an advertisement in our columns to-day, that the Commissioners for receiving subscriptions in other counties are announced, and are expected to open the books in their respective counties at such time as they may fix. We believe that no arguments are necessary to induce a faithful performance of the duty assigned them. The whole State appears to be alive to the importance of taking advantage of the present favorable moment.

The Western Carolinian in noticing the proceedings of a meeting in Salisbury on the 7th inst., relative to this Road, makes the following remarks:

In another part of our paper will be found the proceedings of a meeting held in this place on the evening of the 7th inst., on the subject of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road. We invite the careful attention of our readers to them. Ever since the adjournment of the Legislature the location of the Road has been a subject of constant conversation among our Citizens, particularly among those who design subscribing Stock. In the end, all appear to have come to the same conclusion, namely, that in locating the Road, regard must be had not alone to the transportation of produce, but likewise to the transportation of travellers. At a casual meeting of a number of our Citizens on the 6th inst., a Committee was appointed to draw up a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the views of the Citizens of Salisbury. This Committee made their report to the adjourned meeting on the 7th inst., which report was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published. We believe that these proceedings express the opinion of every Citizen of Salisbury, (and we may say of Rowan) who has taken any pains to look into the subject. We believe if the route proposed by the meeting shall be fixed on, that Rowan County, Salisbury inclusive, will subscribe largely over $100,000—many think fully $150,000; and if a more southerly route shall be selected, we doubt whether the whole County will subscribe ten shares—or, indeed any shares at all.

We will only add that a conditional subscription paper is now open in this place, and the amount already subscribed has equalled, if not surpassed, our most sanguine expectations. Let the Road be but judiciously located, and no doubt will remain about the funds being subscribed. ☞ When our paper went to press there were upwards of fifty thousand dollars subscribed.

From what we can learn, very little stock will be taken by the citizens of this County, if any. The location of the Road forbids the hope of this part of the State being materially benefitted by it. In Anson the same objection will prevent persons from subscribing—so we were informed the other day by a gentleman from that County. But we wish the work God speed!

☞ We call attention to the following resolutions adopted by the Committee appointed under Mr. Wise's resolution to examine the Executive Departments, and also to the Letter addressed by the President of the United States to Mr. Wise, as Chairman, declining to answer the questions put to him by the Committee. It has always been our impression that Congress had the right and the power to examine the Executive Departments, at any time, without reference to the guilt or innocence of individuals, to see if they had been properly conducted—but if the President is right in withholding information asked for by a Committee of Congress, our opinion is erroneous. We believe that fraud and corruption has been practised in some or all of these departments, and inasmuch as Gen. Jackson has refused to reply to questions and refuses to let the Heads of the different Departments reply to them, we shall consider this presumptive evidence of their corruption. A pretty precedent this for succeeding administrations to follow. The President and all the officers in the Government may be as corrupt as possible, and because no specific charge can be made, no examination must take place—and forsooth they are innocent because they are not proved guilty. An honest man fears not investigation, but rather courts it, but not so with our honest Democratic President. We hope Mr. Wise may succeed in sifting the matter to the very bottom. Nothing will surprise us, for we believe the whole to be corrupt, even from the President down to the veriest scullion who does the bidding of the Kitchen Cabinet.

In Select Committee of the House to inquire into the Executive Department, Jan. 23, 1837.

The following resolutions, as amended, were adopted, and a copy of the same directed to be sent by the chairman to each of the heads of the Departments:

1. *Resolved*, That the heads of the several Departments be directed to furnish this committee with a statement showing the sums of money paid within the year ending on the 1st of December last, by such Departments respectively, their agents, or deputies, without authority of law, if any, to printers or editors of newspapers; specifying the names and residence of such printers and editors, and also the stated half yearly of publication of the newspapers owned or published by them; and showing the services and consideration for which such sums have been paid, giving each item as stated in the accounts of such printer or editor, and the reasons for making such payments.

2. *Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested, and the heads of the several Executive Departments be directed, to furnish this committee with a list or lists of all the officers, or agents, or deputies, who have been appointed, or employed and paid, since the 4th of March, 1829, to the 1st of December last, if any, without authority of law, or whose names are not contained in the last printed Register of public officers, commonly called the Blue Book, by the President or either of the said heads of Departments, respectively, and without nomination to, or the advice and consent of, the [Senate of the] United States; showing the names of such officers, agents, or deputies, the sums paid to each, the services rendered, and by what authority appointed and paid, and what reasons for such appointments.

3. *Resolved*, That the heads of the several Departments be required to furnish this committee with a statement showing the various amounts of money paid within the last four years, ending on the 1st of December last, for contingencies, whether appropriated or not by law, to whom, and for what paid; showing whether any, and, if any, what appropriations have been changed from specific to other objects of expenditure than those for which they were made, and how such change was authorized or effected; and showing the amount of illegal or irregular expenditures, allowances, or payments of every description whatever, if any, made by said Departments, respectively, since the 4th of March, 1829, to the 1st of December, 1836, and whether paid by Treasury warrant or draft, or otherwise, to whom and for what paid, and the authority and reasons for such expenditures.

4. *Resolved*, That the heads of the several Departments be directed to furnish this committee with a list of all officers, agents, or deputies, who have, since the 4th day of March, 1829, to the 1st of December last, within the Departments, respectively, received salaries, pay, or emolument of any kind, without rendering service to the Government; who have received salaries, pay, or emolument of any kind, without being in office; whose commissions have been ante-dated; who held other stations or appointments, State or Federal, when receiving pay for particular offices or agencies, or who have been engaged in private employment, and what, whilst receiving pay from, and rendering no service to, the Government of the United States, with the names of such officers, or agents, or deputies, the sums or salaries paid to each, and the times of service of each, respectively.

5. *Resolved*, That the various Executive officers, in replying to the foregoing resolutions, be requested, at the same time, to furnish a statement of the period at which any innovations not authorized by law, if such exist, had their origin; their causes, and the necessity which has required their continuance.

6. *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to furnish this committee with the report, or copy of the report, of John P. Van Ness and Amos Kendall, commissioners appointed by authority of the President of the United States, to receive and report such testimony as might be offered touching certain charges preferred by Mr. Hanson Gassaway, relative to the condemnation, and delivery to him, of sundry pieces of ordnance at Washington arsenal; and certain other charges connected with sundry contracts, and other matters connected with the office of the Navy Commissioners, which commissioners sat during the year 1833.

A true copy from the Journal.
Attest: B. F. HALLETT, *Clerk.*

In Select Committee of the House to inquire into the Executive Departments, &c. Jan. 23d, 1837.

The following resolutions were adopted, and the chairman directed to furnish the President of the United States with a copy of the same.

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested, and the heads of the several Executive Departments be directed, to furnish this committee with a list or lists of all officers, or agents, or deputies, who have been appointed or employed and paid, since the 4th of March, 1829, to the 1st of December last, if any, without authority of law, or whose names are not contained in the last printed Register of public officers, commonly called the "Blue Book," by the President or either of the said heads of Departments, respectively, and without nomination to, or the advice and consent of, the Senate of the United States; showing the names of such officers, agents, or deputies, the sums paid to each, the services rendered, and by what authority appointed and paid, and what reasons for such appointments.

"*Resolved*, That the various Executive officers, in replying to the foregoing resolution, be requested at the same time, to furnish a statement of the period at which any innovations not authorized by law, if such exist, had their origin; their causes, and the necessity which has required their continuance.

Attest: B. F. HALLETT, *Clerk.*

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE.

Sir—I received on the evening of 24th inst. your letter, covering a copy of certain resolutions purporting to have been adopted by a committee of the House of Representatives, of which you are chairman, and request that you will lay before that committee, this, my reply, which I hasten to make.

It appears by the published proceedings of the House of Representatives, that the committee of which you are chairman, was appointed on your motion. The resolution offered by you, and finally adopted by the House, raised a direct issue with that part of my annual message in which I held the following language: "Before concluding this paper, I think it due to the various Executive Departments, to bear testimony of their prosperous condition, and to the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted. It has been my aim to enforce in all of them a vigilant and faithful discharge of the public business; and it is gratifying to me to believe that there is no just cause of complaint, from any quarter, at the manner in which they have fulfilled the object of their creation." Your resolution is in the following words—"Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the 'condition of the various Executive Departments, the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted, the vigilant and faithful discharge of the public business in all of them, and the causes of complaint from any quarter, at the manner in which they have fulfilled the objects of their creation,' be referred to a select committee, to consist of nine members, with power to send for persons and papers, and with instructions to inquire into the condition of the various Executive Departments, the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted, into the manner in which the public business has been discharged in all of them, and into all causes of complaint, from any quarter, at the manner in which said departments, or their bureaus or officers, or any of their officers or agents of every description whatever, directly or indirectly connected with them in any manner, officially or unofficially, in duties pertaining to the public interest, have fulfilled or failed to accomplish the object of their creation, or have violated their duties, or have injured and impaired the public revenue and interest, and that said committee, in its inquiries, may refer to such portion of these as to them may seem expedient and proper." It also appears, from the published proceedings of the House, that this Resolution was accompanied and supported by a speech of considerable length, in which you preferred many severe but vague charges of corruption and abuse in the Executive Departments. The resolutions adopted by the committee, as well as that adopted by the House itself, must be taken in connection with your introductory speech, which gives a character to the whole proceeding. When thus regarded, it is obvious that, by the resolution of the House, an issue is made with the President of the United States; as he had alleged, in his annual message, that the heads of the Executive Departments had performed their official duties with ability and integrity. In your speech you denied this; you charged them with manifold corruptions, and abuses of trust, as you had done in former speeches, to which you referred; and you demand an investigation through the medium of a committee. Certain other members of Congress, as appears by the published debates, united with you in these accusations; and for the purpose of ascertaining their truth or falsehood, the committee you demand was ordered to be raised, and you were placed at its head. The first proceeding of the investigating committee is to pass a series of resolutions, which, though amended in their passage, were, as understood, introduced by you, calling on the President and the heads of the departments—not to answer to any specific charge; nor to explain any alleged transaction; but, assuming that they have been guilty of the charges alleged, calls upon them to furnish evidences against themselves!

After the reiterated charges you have made, it was to have been expected that you would have been prepared to reduce them to specifications, and that the committee would then proceed to investigate the matters alleged. But instead of this, you resort to generalities even more vague than your original accusations, and in open violation of the Constitution, and of the well established and wise maxim, "that all men are presumed to be innocent until proven guilty, according to the established rules of law," you request myself and the heads of the departments to become our own accusers, and to furnish the evidence to convict ourselves; and this call purports to be founded on the authority of that body in which alone, by the Constitution, the power of impeaching us is vested! The heads of departments may answer such a request as they please, provided they do not withdraw their own time, from the public business, to the injury thereof. To that business, I shall direct them to devote themselves in preference to any illegal and unconstitutional calls for information, no matter from what source it may come, or however anxious they may be to meet it. For myself, I shall repel all such attempts as an invasion of the principles of justice, as well as of the Constitution; and I shall esteem it my sacred duty to the people of the United States, to resist them as I would the establishment of a Spanish Inquisition.

If, after all the severe accusations contained in the various speeches of yourself and your associates, you are unwilling of your own accord to bring specific charges, then I request your committee to call yourself and your associates, and every other member of Congress who has made the general charge of corruption, to testify before God and our country, whether you or they know of any specific corruption or abuse of trust in the Executive Departments; and if so, what it is. If you are able to point to any case where there is the slightest reason to suspect corruption or abuse of trust, no obstacle which I can remove shall be interposed to prevent the fullest scrutiny by all legal means. The offices of all the departments will be opened to you, and every proper facility furnished for this purpose.

I hope, sir, we shall at last have your charges, and that you will proceed to investigate them, not like an inquisitor, but in the accustomed mode. If you either will not make specific accusations, or if, when made, you attempt to establish them by making freemen their own accusers, you will not expect me to countenance your proceedings. In the short period which remains of my official duty, I shall endeavor, as I have heretofore endeavored, to fulfil the obligations of that oath of office, by which I engaged "to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States," and for this, and other reasons of the most solemn character, I shall on the one hand, cause every possible facility, consistent with law and justice, to be given to the investigation of specific, tangible charges, and on the other, shall repudiate all attempts to invade the just rights of the Executive Departments, and of the individuals composing the same. If, after all your clamor, you will make no specific charges, or bring no proof of such as shall be made, you and your associates must be regarded by the good people of the United States as the authors of unfounded calumnies; and the public servants whom you have assailed will, in the estimation of all honorable men, stand fully acquitted.

In the mean time, I cannot but express my astonishment that members of Congress should call for information as to the names of persons to whom contingent moneys are paid, and the objects of those payments, when there are six standing committees under the seventy-seventh rule of the House of Representatives, whose special duties are to examine annually into all the details of those expenditures in each of the Executive Departments. The like remark is applicable to some other branches of the information sought by you, ample details in respect to which are to be found in the reports laid before Congress, and now on your files, and to which I recommend you to have recourse.

I am, respectfully, &c.
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

To the Hon. Henry A. Wise,
Chairman of the investigating Committe of the abuses and corruptions charged against the Executive Departments.

I certify that this is a true copy from the original sent.

Test: A. JACKSON, jun.
Private Secretary, &c.

It is stated that the Committee has voted 6 to 3 in favor of the letter. Just as we might expect.

☞ The following Message was communicated to Congress by the President of the United States on the 7th inst. Our readers may learn from it the situation of affairs between this country and Mexico.

To the Senate of the United States:

At the beginning of this session, Congress was informed that our claims upon Mexico had not been adjusted, but that, notwithstanding the irritating effect upon her councils of the movements in Texas, I hoped, by great forbearance, to avoid the necessity of again bringing the subject of them to your notice. That hope has been disappointed. Having in vain urged upon that Government the justice of those claims, and my indispensable obligation to insist that there should be "no further delay in the acknowledgement, if not in the redress of the injuries complained of," my duty requires that the whole subject should be presented, as it now is, for the action of Congress, whose exclusive right is to decide on the further measures of redress to be employed. The length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this Government and People by the late Extraordinary Mexican Minister, would justify, in the eyes of all nations, immediate war. That remedy, however, should not be used by just and generous nations, confiding in their strength for injuries committed, if it can be honorably avoided; and it has occurred to me, considering the present embarrassed condition of that country, we should act with both wisdom and moderation, by giving to Mexico one more opportunity to atone for the past, before we take redress into our own hands. To avoid all misconception on the part of Mexico, as well as to protect our own national character from reproach, this opportunity should be given, with the avowed design and full preparation to take immediate satisfaction if it should not be obtained on a repetition of the demand for it. To this end I recommend that an act be passed authorizing reprisals, and the use of the naval force of the United States by the Executive against Mexico, to enforce them, in the event of a refusal by the Mexican Government to come to an amicable adjustment of the matters in controversy between us, upon another demand thereof made from on board one of our vessels of war on the coast of Mexico.

The documents herewith transmitted, with those accompanying my message in answer to a call of the House of Representatives of the 17th ultimo, will enable Congress to judge of the propriety of the course heretofore pursued, and to decide upon the necessity of that now recommended.

If these views should fail to meet the concurrence of Congress, and that body be able to find in the condition of the affairs between the two countries, as disclosed by the accompanying documents, with those referred to, any well grounded reasons to hope that an adjustment of the controversy between them can be effected without a resort to the measures I have felt it my duty to recommend, they may be assured of my co-operation in any other course that shall be deemed honorable and proper.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, February 6, 1837.

☞ *Singular effect of fright on a Horse.*—On Tuesday last, a horse belonging to a gentleman in the lower part of this place, while ploughing, became frightened, broke from the plough and ran into the street, keeping the side-walk in full speed, making every one clear the way, until he came to the North corner of the Courthouse, when he turned in the direction of Mr. Springs' Store—one of the clerks being out of doors and seeing the horse coming full tilt made for the Store and jumped over the counter—the horse, nothing abashed, bolted into the Store after him, but finding the counter in the way turned and went out at another door into the street—observing another young man in the street he started after him, who ran for dear life to the Courthouse, where he shut himself in, he then took after one or two others, and before he was caught came very near running into Mr. Alexander's Hotel. After he was caught it was with some difficulty he could be held. His fright was caused by a piece of plank striking him in the flank. It was truly laughable to see persons scampering to get out of his way.

Executive Council.—We learn that Governor Dudley has notified his Council to meet in this City on the 16th inst. to advise with him touching the appointment of two members of the Board for Internal Improvements, and of three Directors of the Literary Fund, as required by the Acts of Assembly which appear in this paper.

Supreme Court.—The following opinions have been delivered since our last:—

Ruffin Ch. J. delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of the State v Samuel, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Perry Ex. v Terrell Ex. in Equity from Franklin, affirming the decree. Also, in Ward v Cole, in Equity from Jones, Injunction perpetuated.

Daniel J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of the State v Ritchie, from Surry, affirming the judgment below. Also, in the case Doe ex dem Mobley, et al. v Powell, from Columbus, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Chairman of Guilford county v Windsor, from Guilford, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Barnard v Maitland et al Exrs. in Equity from Washington; decree for an account. Also, in Swink v Fort, from Anson, affirming the judgment below.

Gaston J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in Bell v Culpepper, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Kidford v Rice, from Yancey, affirming the judgment below.

The readers of this paper will find, on referring to the account of yesterday's proceedings in Congress, that the ceremony of the election of President of the United States, to succeed the incumbent, has been completed by opening and counting the votes of the Electors; and that Martin Van Buren has been officially proclaimed as chosen President of the United States for four years from and after the third day of March next.

No person voted for having received a majority of the electoral votes for Vice President of the United States, the fact was reported to the Senate; an election being immediately held by that body between the two highest on the list, Richard M. Johnson was duly chosen Vice President of the United States for the ensuing term of four years.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Indiana still erect.—The vacancy in the Indiana delegation occasioned by the death of Mr. Kinnard, has been filled by the election of Wm. Herod. The vote stood

Herod, (Whig.)	3703
Wick, (V. B.)	3433
Maj.	270

A Joint Resolution has been reported to Congress from the Library Committee, appropriating $30,000 to purchase from Mrs. Madison, the Manuscripts of her late distinguished husband.

Harry White, convicted of being concerned in burning the Treasury building in March, 1834, was yesterday sentenced by the Circuit Court, to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.—*Nat. Int. 28th ult.*

MARRIED

In this County, on 5th inst. by Col. John Sloan, Mr. JAMES McKELVY to Miss NANCY PATTERSON.

DIED

In this County, after a short illness, of pulmonary complaint, SUSAN MARGARET, only daughter of Col. Wm. B. Porter, dec'd., aged 15 years and 8 days.

NOTICE.

I WISH all persons who are indebted to me by book account, previous to the 1st of January, 1837, to call during the term of our next Superior Court, and settle by Cash or Note.

JNO. M. HAPPOLDT.

Feb. 16, 1837.

Sale of Gen. Joseph Graham's
NEGROES & LAND.

THE administrators will proceed to sell, at the late residence of Gen. Joseph Graham, dec'd., in Lincoln county, on the 22d of March, 1837, the following Property, viz:

A large quantity of CORN,
A quantity of Iron, Castings and Pigmetal,
Tyrolese Grist Mill Castings, Stampers, Troughs, &c.
Nails, LEATHER, Library, Surveying Instruments,
1 Mantlepiece Clock, (Brass)
1 Straw Cutter, (Eastman's Patent)
Household & Kitchen Furniture.

—ALSO—

44 NEGROES,
ALL YOUNG.

Among the number are some good *Potters, Refiners in a Forge and Hammermen, Blacksmiths, Carpenters and Colliers.*

Terms—A credit, and made known on the day of Sale. Sale from day to day.

JNO. D. GRAHAM,
M. W. ALEXANDER,
Administrators with the Will annexed.

N. B. The Heirs will proceed to sell at the same time and place, all the landed property of said deceased, consisting in part of a first rate Farm, with a newly finished frame Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses. Other lands partly improved.

☞ P. S. The administrators will attend at Vesuvius Furnace, Lincoln county, on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of March, to settle the Books and old Notes, and hope all indebted will attend, and thereby save cost, as a further indulgence cannot be given.

J. D. G. } *Adms., &c.*
M. W. A. }

February 13, 1837. 137

* * The Salisbury, Lincolnton, and Rutherfordton papers will please give the above 4 insertions, and forward account to this office for payment.

Tan Bark Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from **75** to **100** cords of

Good Tan Bark,

delivered to him in Charlotte the ensuing Spring. Liberal prices will be given, one half cash and the other half in leather, to be delivered by the 1st of June. Bark of young timber would be preferred and a small difference in the price will be made.

P. M. BROWN.

Feb. 16, 1837. 135

RIFLE COMPANY!
Attend!!

CAPTAIN BARRY'S Volunteer Company are commanded to appear at McCord's Old Field, at 10 o'clock, on the first Friday in March next, equipped as the law directs, for drill. By order of

ULYSSES ALEXANDER *Ensign.*

Feb. 15, 1837. 134

Brister N. C. Worrick

TAKES this method of returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage with which he has already been favored, and begs a continuance of the same. He promises to use his best exertions to please those who may condescend to call on him. You have tried me five months, I hopes you will try me five months more, and enable me to ascertain whether my patronage will be sufficient to warrant me in making Charlotte my home for life.

N. B. He will trim the children's hair gratis whose parents become customers, any time on Fridays.

—HE ALSO KEEPS—

FANCY CAKES for Sale.

Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1837. 135

NOTICE.

TAKEN from the stable of Benjamin Simpson, on the night of the 3d inst., a bay *HORSE*, about 15 hands high, both eyes out, a white spot on his left shoulder, lame in his left hind foot, no other marks recollected, shod all round. Any information, respecting said horse, left at the Printing Office, or sent to me, will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

WINFIELD LAWING.

Feb. 13, 1837. 134

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, in Charlotte, on the 4th inst. a small *Brindle Milch COW*, with a star in her face. Any person taking up said cow and giving me information so that I can get her again, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

RHODA SMITH.

Feb. 15, 1837. 134

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday, the 7th day of February next, at the house of J. R. Neely, in the town of Charlotte, I will sell the following property, conveyed to me by said Neely, in a Deed of Trust, for purposes therein expressed, viz:

Four Negroes,

viz: George, Rozella and child and Lydia,

Two Cows and Calves, and all his Household and Kitchen Furniture.

HENRY C. OWENS, *Trustee.*

Jan. 18, 1837.

Postponement.

The above sale is postponed until the Wednesday of the Superior Court, (22d inst.)

HENRY C. OWENS, *Trustee.*

Feb. 7, 1837. 4t3

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the Plantation on which he now resides, about 3 miles from Charlotte on the Lawyer's Road, containing **240** acres. On the premises is a good Dwelling House and all other necessary outhouses. Any person wishing to purchase will please call and examine the land. IRA PARKS.

Feb. 8, 1837. 4t4

Fine blooded Gelding for sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Tuesday of the Superior Court (21st inst.) my fine blooded colt, Washington, 4 years old, fifteen hands high, and well formed.—Also, at the same time, a fine blooded Filly, got by Singleton's Kosciusko, four years old and of fine form.

JOHN M. POTTS.

Feb. 8, 1837. 4t3r

250 or 300 bushels of *CORN* for sale by the subscriber, living in Providence Settlement.

JOSEPH PATTERSON.

Feb. 8, 1837. 4t4

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } *Cabarrus County.* }

NOTICE.

AT January Sessions, 1837, of Cabarrus County, Thomas Hodgson obtained an order from the County Court of said County on me, for Fifteen Hundred and Fifty Dollars, ($1,550,) which order I forewarn all persons from trading for, as it was fraudulently obtained from said Court.

JNO. ROGERS, *County Trustee.*

Feb. 1, 1837. 4t3

The Yorkville Times is requested to copy this three times and forward account.

PROSPECTUS

For publishing a large paper in Greensboro', N. C., to be called

THE SOUTHERN TELESCOPE.

THE Publishers being desirous of seeing a paper established within the limits of N. Carolina, which will vie in respectability and in size, with any other in the country, propose so soon as proper arrangements can be made, and their patronage is somewhat increased, to enlarge their paper to the size of the large city papers now issued,—printed on an *extra imperial sheet.*

A principal feature in the paper as enlarged will be to give it more of a *religious character,* and make it what every publication of the kind intended for the benefit of mankind ought to be, commensurate with all their intellectual and moral wants; and productive of their highest and best interests.

The proposed improvement seems to be called for by the wants as well as by the voice of the public, and in fact is manifestly necessary, if we would wish to go *pari passu* with other parts of our country in the march of improvement. We do not by any means wish to arrogate to ourselves any superiority in the scale of intellectual attainments, or purity of motives, but merely to make an humble attempt to meet the wants and wishes, and promote the welfare of our common country, by extending so *far* as we can, the means of mental and moral improvement.

In proposing to devote a portion of this paper to matter of a religious cast,—to give it more of a religious character—it must not be inferred that it is intended to be a sectarian sheet, or that in our selections in this line, we shall be prejudiced in our preference to such articles which are favorable to some particular sect or denomination. We shall endeavor to be guided alone by our views of the real worth of articles and of the well-being and moral improvement of our readers.

A certain portion will also be devoted to light reading, such as tales, and articles of a miscellaneous cast, selected with a scrupulous regard to their beneficial and instructive tendency on the mind.

The paper will be apportioned and divided off under separate and distinct heads, so as to enable the publishers in its ample dimensions to present its readers with such a quantity and quality of matter weekly, as cannot fail to give general and entire satisfaction.

Believing that a paper furnishing such a large quantity of matter, as this must necessarily embrace, on all subjects embraced within its sphere, would certainly meet with the wishes of a great majority of the people of this, and neighboring States, the publishers are buoyed up with such reflections in the hope of the ultimate success of the undertaking, and induced to offer this prospectus to the public, relying upon their generous support for the prosecution of the work.

The publication of the Telescope, as enlarged, will appear as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the consequent increased expense; and arrangements will be made to have forwarded to us in time for its commencement, all necessary additional materials, whenever appearances indicate a sufficient addition of names.

CONDITIONS.

The paper, as enlarged, printed on a large Extra Imperial Sheet, of purest white, with entire *new* materials, will be furnished to single subscribers at the low rate of $2,50—or to clubs of five individuals at $12 per annum—the money *invariably* to be paid in *advance*; and such who may subscribe before its appearance, to transmit us *postage free*, or pay into the hands of some one of our authorized agents the amount due, immediately on the receipt of the first number. Subscription to the paper for six months, $1,50; for a shorter period than which, none will be taken.

ZEVELY & EVANS.

Jan. 12, 1837.

N. B. All names procured by our agents, or others, throughout the country, are requested to be forwarded by the 1st of March, when will be made know the success of the project.

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. J. LEE, of Camden, will be in Charlotte on or about the 20th February next, (the Superior Court.) Applications by note or otherwise, left at the Charlotte Hotel, or Dr. Wallace's Drug Store, will be attended to.

Jan. 27, 1837. 4t3

For Sale in Charlotte,

40,000 LBS. of BACON, and **2,000** lbs. rendered Lard, which we will sell on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will call at Alexander's Hotel.

JOHN CLARK & CO.

Feb. 1, 1837. 3t*f*

Just Received,

A FULL supply of **Medicines, Drugs, &c.**

R. A. WALLACE.

Jan. 30, 1837. 4t3

P. S. All persons having open accounts with me, will please call and close them, by Cash or Note, up to the 1st of January, 1837, between this and the February Court.

Dr. S. B. Watson

HAVING located himself on the Plantation recently occupied by Hugh M. Lee, 2 miles South-east of Sharon Church, in Providence Settlement, offers his Professional Services to the inhabitants.

Jan. 30, 1837. 4t6

For Rent,

THE Shop between Mr. Graham's and Mr. Cohen's, lately occupied by George as a Shoe Shop. Possession giving immediately. For particulars, enquire at this office.

Jan. 30, 1836. 3t*f*

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Charles Elms, Sen., dec'd., are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN ELMS, *Executor.*

Feb. 1, 1837. 4t3

Cotton Saw Gins.

THE subscriber intends working at the above Business, the present year, and will make Steel or Iron Saws, to suit the purchaser. The Gins will be warranted to be durable, also to perform well.

EDWIN ALEXANDER.

Mallard Creek, Jan. 30, 1837. 4t3

N. B. Persons having repairing to be done, would do well to bring their Gins early in the Spring.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor upon the last Will and Testament of *James Gribble*, dec'd., late of the County of Mecklenburg and State of North Carolina, who was administrator of Elizabeth Hodge dec'd., late of said County and State. I, William Gribble, as executor, do hereby give notice to the heirs of Robert Hudge, dec'd., who are not residents of this State, that I am now prepared and ready to pay over to them the sum said Robert Hodge or his heirs were entitled to; and I do hereby give notice, that I will not hold myself liable to pay interest from this date, as I am ready to pay over the money at any time.

WM. GRIBBLE, *Ex'r.*

Jan. 30th, 1837. 4t3

Valuable Lands and Mills and 15 or 20 Negroes,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the South-west, offers for sale his Plantation in Mecklenburg county, situated about 12 miles from Charlotte, and 2 miles east of the road leading to Beatie's Ford. There is from 2500 to 3000 acres of as good land as any in the county, which will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. On the premises is a large brick Dwelling House, nearly new, and well-finished, with all necessary out-houses.

—ALSO—

I wish to dispose of my Saw and Grist Mills, on McDowell's Creek. They are in good repair. In the Grist Mill is French Burr Stones and every thing complete for manufacturing good Flour.

Terms made liberal.

—ALSO—

15 or 20 likely Negroes

for sale for Cash.

JAS. G. TORRENCE.

Hopewell, Jan. 1, 1837. 26*f*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by Book Account are requested to come forward and settle, either by Cash or Note.

THO. HARRIS.

Jan. 16, 1837. 2m*f*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of *W. Morrison*, deceased; This is to notify all Persons indebted to said Testator's Estate to come forward and settle, and those having claims to present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOS. H. WILSON. *Ex'r.*

Jan. 6, 1837.

Wanted.

A GOOD Harness Maker. To such a one liberal wages will be given with prompt payment.

E. CASTEN.

Lancasterville, S. C. Dec. 23, 1836.

ACME OF FASHION.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

Draper & Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal share of patronage he has received for a number of years past as a Tailor, and would now invite their attention to his Stock of Goods, consisting at present of the following articles, viz:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Mulberry, Invisible and Rifle Green Cloths, Common Brown, Steel-mixed, Olive, and Drab do. Blue, Black, Drab, Steel mixed, Plaid and Striped Cassimeres, Merino and Silk Velvet Vestings, Cotton and Woollen Flannels, best quality; a general assortment of first rate Trimmings; also, Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Gloves, Suspenders, and a few Fur Caps, with many other articles appertaining to Gentlemen's wear, all which have been selected with care by himself in the city of New York, and which he is determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, for cash or on time to punctual customers.

I would here say that I am in the regular receipt of the **Fashions**, quarterly, and will execute orders in strict conformity thereto, unless otherwise specially instructed, ALWAYS WARRANTING A GOOD FIT.

I would respectfully invite gentlemen who have been in the habit of sending North and South for clothes, to try this establishment, believing that I can supply the materials as cheap, and give as good fits, and as much general satisfaction as any other establishment of the kind.

P. S. I want one or two first rate journeymen, to whom, if of steady habits, I will give liberal wages and constant employment. I also want one or two lads, as apprentices, from 12 to 16 years of age.

Charlotte, January 4, 1837. 27*f*

N. B. Those indebted to me are earnestly requested to call and pay up their dues or settle before or by the February Court.

A. GRAHAM.

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday, the 21st instant, I will sell in Charlotte, at Public Vendue, the following Property, belonging to the estate of Dr. Wm. M. B. Flinn, dec'd, to wit:

A Horse, Sulky and Harness,

His Stock of Medicine, Furniture, and Library,

A complete set of Dentist's Instruments, Some Gold Foil and Teeth.

The Instruments are equal, if not superior, to any in the State—there is one of his own invention for the purpose of plugging the Front Teeth, which was said by an eminent Dentist to excel any Instrument of the kind he had ever seen, either in Europe or the United States. The above articles can be seen at Wm. Flinn's, 6 miles west of Charlotte, by any person wishing to examine before the day of sale. Twelve month's credit given by giving bond with approved security.

JOHN H. M'DOWELL, *Adm'r.*

Feb. 1, 1837. 4t3

N. B. All persons having claims against the said estate, are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; also, those indebted to the same are requested to settle without delay.

SELLING OFF

To Close.

THE Subscriber, determined to close his present business, will sell at very reduced prices, until the 1st of April, when the remaining stock will be sold at Auction.

ON HAND,

25 Hogsheads Sugars,

50 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,

200 pieces Dundee Cotton Bagging,

100 coils of Rope and Twine,

Teas, Loaf Sugars, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A General Assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Linseys, Negro Cloth, Prints, Merinos, Domestic Goods, Hats Caps, Saddlery, Shoes, Hardware Cutlery, Crockery, Iron, &c.

All having demands will please present them, and those indebted call and settle before the first of March, or their papers will be lodged for collection.

P. McCASKILL.

Camden, Jan. 7, 1837. 13*f*

Wanted Immediately,

AN Apprentice to the Tanning Business. A boy from 18 to 20 would meet with a good situation by calling on the subscribers.

STITT & HUDSON.

Providence Settlement, Jan. 24, 1837. 4t3r

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named *GEORGE*, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 6 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailer.*

Dec. 12, 1836. 24*tf*

$20 Reward.

LOST or mislaid, a leather Pocket Book, on the evening of the 23d of December, 1836, in the town of Charlotte. Contents as near as can be remembered as follow, to wit: One note on Jas. R. Neely for five hundred dollars; dated on the 26th of December, 1835. One on Col. Pinckney Caldwell for 200 dollars, date not recollected. One note on William W. Walker for $100, date not recollected. One note on Capt. James Thompson for $40, date not recollected. One note on William Monteith for $20, dated on the 13th of August, 1836. One letter from Col. A. F. Caldwell to Capt. Jas. A. Black of Cherokee Ironworks—also a Note of $676 or $676 and some cents on myself and receipted by said Black. Two or three receipts by Lee Allen for near one hundred dollars each, but the exact amount not recollected nor date, and a number of other papers not recollected. Cash lost in the Book, Twenty-five Dollars, also three pieces of Gold Bullion, probably about 30 pennyweights in all. I will give a reward of Twenty Dollars for the delivery of said book and the above contents at the Printing Office, and ask no questions. All persons are forewarned not to trade for said notes.

JAMES MONTEITH.

Jan. 30, 1837. 3t*f*

Notice to those concerned!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs all those indebted to him by Note or Book Account, that it is indispensably necessary that he should collect the same between now and the February Superior Court.

All kinds of Watch work done for cash only hereafter.

T. TROTTER.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1837, 28*tf*

N. B. A good assortment of goods for sale.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23*tf*

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

State Bank of North-Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits—Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next. Otherwise, they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a *final* dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, President.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 3m39

Lost by Mail,

BETWEEN Charlotte, N. C. and McLemonsville, Tenn., the left hand half of a One Hundred Dollar Note, of the Bank of the United States, payable at Philadelphia, No. 153, Letter E., dated Sept. 3, 1833, S. Joudan, Cashier, N. Biddle, President. The letter was mailed the 17th April, 1836.

—ALSO—

The right hand end of a twenty dollar Note on the Bank of the U. S. payable at Fayetteville to John W. Sanford, Letter B. No. 498.

WM. REED.

Dec. 13, 1836. 3m36

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully requests all those who have not settled their accounts due to the late firm of Dunlap & Johnston, and to the late firm of Dunlap, Johnston & Co., formerly (managed by Andrew *Montgomery*) to call and settle them on or before the next February Court. Also, all persons indebted me by note or book account will please call and settle as I am in want of money.

JNO. J. DUNNAP.

Dec. 6, 1836. 23*tf*

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber, offers for sale his House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and Well.

—ALSO—

Some new Furniture.

For further particulars, enquire of Pearsall Thompson. JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

Nov. 2, 1836. 18*tf*

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

$175 Reward.

RANAWAY from Joseph Brandon, on the 6th of July last, a bright yellow boy by the name of REUBEN, about 5 feet high, 22 or 23 years of age, and very likely. Also, on the 11th of September, his wife, named JINNEY, bright yellow, about 20 years old and 5 feet high, very likely and heavy built. The above boy was seen a short time ago, in the neighborhood of Smart's Mine, in Mecklenburg county. A reward of 100 dollars will be given for the apprehension of the boy, and 75 dollars for the girl, if confined in any jail so that we can get them.

HENRY FULENWIDER.
JOSEPH BRANDON.

Lincoln County, Jan. 19, 1837. 29*tf*

Springs & Dinkins.

THE death of Mr. Dinkins dissolves the above firm, and renders it necessary for all Persons having any DEMANDS against the concern, to present them for payment; and all those indebted to the firm, are requested to make speedy payment.—All open accounts not closed by "*CASH or NOTES,*" between this and next April, will be put in suit. The situation of the concern will not admit of long delay.

LEROY SPRINGS,

Surviving Partner of Springs & Dinkins.

Charlotte, 23rd Oct., 1836.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Returns his grateful thanks to his friends and customers for their liberal Patronage to the above firm, and informs them that he will continue to carry on the business in his own name, at their former stand, the "Brick Corner," where he has just received, and is now opening, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, & Groceries;

and hopes by assiduous attention, general stock, and moderate prices, to merit a continuance of the Public Patronage.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, 28th Oct., 1836. 18*tf*

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 15*tf*

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up and then break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

The Markets.

CHERAW—FEBRUARY 7.

Bacon,	13 a 15	Iron,	5 a 6½
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Molasses,	50 a 60
Bagging,	18 a 25	Oats,	40 a 50
Bale Rope,	12 a 14	Rice,	4 a 5
Coffee,	12½ a 16	Sugar,	12½ a 14
Cotton,	14 a 16½	Salt, in sacks,	3½ a 0
Corn,	80 a 90	do. bush.	0
Flour from wags.	10 a	Tallow,	10 a 11½
Feathers,	40 a 45	Tobacco, manf.	10 a 15

COLUMBIA—FEBRUARY 4.

Beeswax,	12½ a 14	Molasses, Cuba,	45 a 50
Bacon, round,	16 a 20	do Orleans,	60 a 65
Bale Rope,	12 a 14	Salt, in sacks,	3 a 3½
Bagging, hemp,	20 a 25	do in bulk,	2½
do tow,	25 a 00	Sugar, loaf,	18 a 22
Cotton,	13 a 17	do brown,	12 a 14
Coffee,	15 a 17	do Orleans,	12 a 14
Corn,	87½ a 01	do St. Croix,	11 a 14
Flour, country,	10 a 11	do Havana,	16 a 18
Iron, Swedes,	6 a 7	Tallow,	10 a 12
do English,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	45 a 50

CHARLESTON—JANUARY 21.

Apple Brandy,	37 a 40	Mackerel, No. 1,	11½ a 0
Bacon,	10 a 14	do No. 2,	10 a 0
do Hams,	12 a 17	do No. 3,	7 a 0
Butter,	16 a 18	Nails, cut,	6a 0
Bagging,	20 a 24	Oats,	60 a 75
Bale Rope,	8 a 12½	Rice, prime,	3½ a 3¾
Beeswax,	18 a 22	do inferior,	2½ a 3¼
Cotton, upland,	16 a 17½	Salt, in sacks,	1½ a 2
Coffee, prime,	13 a 14	do in bulk,	37
do inferior,	11 a 13½	do T. Island,	32
Corn,	1 a 00	Sugar, Havana,	12 a 13
Cogn'e Brandy,	1½ a 2	do loaf,	15 a 16
Flour,	11 a 12	do brown,	9a 10
Holland Gin,	1 a 1½	do St. Croix,	9 a 9
Iron, Russian,	5 a 5	do Jamaica,	14 a 15
do Swedes,	5 a 5	do N. Orleans	8 a 13
Lard,	18 a 23	Teas,	1 a 1
Molasses, Cuba,	36 a 00	Tallow, Carolina,	9 a 10
do Orleans,	50 a 55	Whiskey,	45 a 47